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THE SUN, Nor Tork city.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts publication with to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases end stamps for that purpose

Legar, News. The tilly and Suborban News flurent of the Univer Pieces and New Yorks Associated Press is at 21,029 Am street. At Information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Our Auxiliary Navy.

The speed shown by the fine, new American liner St. Louis, on her trial trip, is of good promise, not only for her success in the career for which she was built, but for her possible use as an auxiliary cruiser.

The St. Louis and St. Paul belong to an American company which is regularly subsidized by the Government. The same company owns the Paris and New York, so that we now have four high-speed vessels at the command of the United States, to be used as transports or cruisers, under the acts of March 8, 1801, and May 10, 1802.

Exactly what the St. Louis is capable of in a full transatlantic trip is not yet known. but her engines seem to be remarkably good and her lines most promising for high speed. Considering also her length and the height of her freeboard forward, the speed of which she is capable in all conditions of the sea must compare most favorably with what can be expected even from the Minneapolis, the crack cruiser among our war ships. The reflection, therefore, suggests itself whether, in view of our present supply of protected cruisers capable of making from 20 to 23 knots under trial trip conditions, it may not be wise to trust for the reënforcement of our fastest ships to vessels like the four ocean greyhounds just mentioned. For if that policy were adopted, it would be possible to concentrate expenditures for a few years mainly on battle ships and torpedo boats, in both of which types the needs of the country are far from being supplied.

The policy of relying in part upon fast merchant ships for that portion of the naval defence which consists in protecting our commerce upon the ocean and attacking an enemy's has long been recognized not only in foreign countries, but in our own. Secretary WHITNEY once remarked to the House Naval Committee that "it is both necessary and economical that the Government should have in reserve a fleet of auxillary merchant ships, previously prepared with the necessary fittings for instant conversion into cruisers, which would, therefore, be available upon a moment's notice for use by the Government in time of Great Britain and other nations the Calvinistic orthodoxy of New England. have long recognized this truth, and have That orthodoxy having lost its distinctive services of fast merchant vessels as auxil-British lines across the Pacific, an Admiralty for carrying the mails. The custom of various nations on the continent of Europe this resource.

Indeed, it is plain that if a merchant ves sel is built under an arrangement with the Government so as easily to carry a battery and to be otherwise strengthened for naval | Christian believer, reverencing the Bible as uses, the Government practically has a vessel at its command, while the whole cost of its construction and its maintenance in time of peace falls upon the private owners. This is the economical feature in the policy | ble from human authorship, ignorant of the | fashion, without losing all religious faith. of which Secretary WHITNEY spoke. The prime quality in such vessels is speed. For confined within the narrow horizon of an man-made, and if also they learn to deny the assumption is that they will not be emoved as a general thing in fighting will be entirely sufficient for their purpose. in addition to their two 6-inch and eight 4 inch guns, only one 8-inch rifle, besides their secondary batteries. There is no doubt | fairly have taken away the breath of Christhat the Paris, New York, St. Louis, and St. Paul could carry each half a dozen 5-inch guns, or even 6-inch if desirable. The warships have an advantage in other particubut for the purpose already indicated our auxiliary cruisers will be sufficient.

One suggestion that recurs as the St. Louis gets ready for active service, is that no provision has yet been made for supplying | Dr. BRIGGS destroys the foundation upon reserve guns for her and her sister ships. Secretary HERBERT, in his last report, called attention to this subject :

"The Paris and New York of the American line are now receiving large sums of money annually on con dition that they held themselves in readiness to serve the Government whenever demanded. When they hauled down the English to hoist the American flag. they were receiving pay from the British Government to hold themselves in readiness to serve that nation. and the English had guns and gun mounts ready to be put upon them at a moment's notice. We have now een paying subsidies to these ships for months, and have not a gun to put upon them."

The Naval Appropriation bill last winter did in fact contain an item for supplying such guns, but the Senate struck out the provision, and in the hurried action that finally became necessary the House yielded this point. At the next session it would be wise to provide for at least such reserve batteries as might be required for the fastest of our auxiliary cruisers.

Lord Lorne on Canada.

The June number of the North American Review contains "Some Thoughts on Cana- dispute and reject the infallible authority da," by the Marquis of Loune, formerly of the Bible. Dr. Briggs shows no signs of also led many families to leave their original Governor General of the Bondaion. The releating. He will not releat, and becannot article is written in such a good-tempered way that criticism is almost disarmed, yet try. The volume of wealth and intellectual we cannot admit that the author has suc- influence behind is so great that resistance ceeded in proving that the Capadians ought carried to an extremity would endanger in the world, still clings stendfastly to the not to desire annexation to the United States, or that there is any prospect of carrying | ligious agencies and activities. through the scheme of imperial federation which he advocates.

" have a position unique as it is enviable." Their position is certainly peculiar in one respect, that they are protected from foreign | followed the lines marked out by Uniaggression by a distant country to whose tarianism, but a different course laid support they do not contribute a penny, and | down by orthodox theologians thementer the Dominion except after payment of to the aid of philology, history, and scholarduties. But even in this particular their | ship, has been the effectual cause. Faith | to the tenets of the Baptists, and are devoted position is not unique, being identical with has gone down before the assertion of that occupied by the Australian colonists. demonstration. The critics contend that What is truly unique in their situation is they have proved indisputably the fallithe fact that, notwithstanding their pos- bility of the Bible, its many fallacies, missession of limitless natural resources, their | conceptions, and misrepresentations, and its | tecture, and the congregations are distinprogress is phenomenally slow. During the human limitations. Their disbelief is not hearly thirty years which have clapsed since due to wanton infidelity, but to evidence the organization of the Dominion Govern- which, they say, has convinced their reason ment, the growth of British North America | against their will. They started out to study in population and wealth has been in signifi- reverently and devoutly. They end by numerically in New York, but they have

the United States. Lord Loung maintains, indeed, that the Canadians, since they united n the Dominion, have made great advances in art, literature, and industry." One wonders whether this flattering assertion was meant to be taken seriously. Who reads Canadian books, and who has seen or heard of Canadian paintings or statues? As for Canadian manufactures, they are notoriously unable to compete with those of the United States, and would disappear ton;orrow were the tariff barrier removed. Another assertion made in the Reviewseems equally untenable. Lord Lonne avers that | than get their sustenance from any presthe settlers who have gone to that northern land have gone to stay. They like it. They are content with the great territories which have been assigned to them by Providence to develop." How can this statement be reconciled with the Indisputable fact that hundreds of thousands of nativeborn Canadians have migrated to the United | for existence has been replaced by a larger States? They show their love of the Dominion by leaving it.

The Marquis of LORNE sees that imperial federation is impossible unless the mother country will encourage the importation into England of the products of her colonles by imposing discriminative duties on similar products from foreign countries. He is evidently inclined to favor such duties, yet he recognizes that foreign countries would at once retaliate were Great Britain to place any duty on their goods higher than that levied on the similar goods of her own children. He omits to take note of the greater difficulty, that the millions of operatives and artisans in England would not permit the price of food staples to be raised one farthing by duties imposed for the benefit of Canadian producers. That is why the project of imperial federation must for-

ver remain a dream. To dreamland also belongs the hope that all the English-speaking peoples may one day be knitted together by an alliance, if not by a closer political bond. On this point Lord LOHNE opines that "there is little doubt that were it not for the school books, which each Young America that Britain was a tyrant, we might have the wider union to embrace America." He quotes with approval Lord OVERTON'S impatient ejaculation, What is the use of history ! It only keeps people apart by reviving recoilections of enmity." Here again it seems impossible that the author can be serious. It is clearly impracticable to suppress or to systematic ally falsify history. The school books to which Lord LORNE objects record the truth; and, so long as they are read, and the facts remain unchanged, American youth will be taught to cherish an inextinguishable dislike of England.

The Unitarians at Boston.

Last week the American Unitarian Asso clation held its seventeenth anniversary at Boston, where Unitarianism had its birth; yet the meeting was not an event which awakened much interest in the Puritan capital. It was a demonstration by a body of religious critics and rebels, the reason for whose separate existence has now largely passed away. Unitarianism throve as a protest against

supplied large annual retaining fees for the and essential character almost wholly, the protestants are left with little in it to inries to their war ships. In the case of the find fault with. The Puritan orthodoxy, against which Dr. CHANNING rebelled, and subvention is added to the regular payment from which he withdrew a powerful party of followers, no longer exists. Scarcely a vestige of its original theology remains in shows a like appreciation of the value of the Congregational churches of New England which are most prominent. In some respects it has departed much further from the orthodoxy of CHANNING's time than he himself was willing to go; for he was a of Divine authority. The new school of that orthodoxy rejects the infallibility of the Bible and criticises the Scriptures as marred by the shortcomings and the fallacies inseparadiscoveries of the subsequent sciences, and | They deny the authority of the Church as unenlightened age. If a Dr. BRIGGS had the authority of the Bible as merely a huin the days of CHANNING and Ly war ships. Hence the batteries they carry | MAN BEECHER, the excitement he would have created in the religious ranks of Even our Columbia and Minneapolis carra | New England might have made the or exhibitions of the spirit of skepticism Unitarian insurrection seem an insignificant movement. His teaching would tian believers of every description; even THEODORE PARKER would not have held a candle to him. Instead of assailing the authority of Scripture as human lars, such as their steel protective decks, merely, they turned to Scripture to find trine. When he loses faith in the Bible, no arguments in justification of their division as of Divine force and origination. They preserved the foundation of Christian theology, but they built upon it differently. which any building is possible. He has and that the debt had been reduced is there made CHANNING orthor when compared fore sufficient evidence that the old belief with the new school of Babical critics.

Unitarianism gave prominence to merely ethical standards; but there, too, it no longer is peculiar. The orthodox churches, skeptical as to their old theological systems. In this world's goods. Originally it might are now giving their zeal rather to philanthropy and Christian works than to the propagation of religious doctrines handed down to them by the past. They have ceased to believe in their creeds with the | no wealth in the denomination, and no old sincere faith, but they still believe in goodness. The terrors of the law as laid down in the Scripture bany, for instance, they included some famdo not frighten them as of old, but they find in the teachings of Jesus a tender sym- they were modest in all their pretensions pathy for human suffering, and an exalted except the religious. Latterly their mateethical standard which they cherish as a rial situation and social relations have been substitute for that lost faith. Even the Presbyterians dare not drive out the new Biblical critics from their fold. The great in this city possess an aggregate majority of the General Assemblies are least nominally their bitter opponents, but they are not silenced. They still recant; yet he is not deposed from the minis Presbyterianism and all its organized re-

The Unitarians cannot take to themselves the credit of having been influential in Lord Lorne says that the Canadians producing this orthodox transformation. from mere convention, but is active, earnest, The change has been produced from within and not from without; and it has not imports from which they will not permit to selves. The progress of science, as brought

pulsion of proofs, which they regard as scientific in their completeness.

It is not surprising, therefore, that there is little remaining vitality in Unitarianism. The body no longer gets exercise enough in theological combat to develop its moral muscle. Even in Boston, where once the Unitarian churches included a large part of the intellectual and social eminence of the town, it has become enfeebled. Here in New York there are three Unitarian churches, but none of them has much vigor. They live on the memories of the past rather ent sentiment. In the whole Union the denomination is one of the very smallest numerically among the many different varieties of religious associations, for which this country is distinguished. All told, it aumbers less than 70,000 alberents. Their occupation is gone. The issue which gave them a reason and far more comprehensive issue, in which is involved the very source of authority from which Christianity draws its life. The battle they made against orthodoxy in CHAN-NING's day, was only a skirmish as compared with the tremendous war which is now waged within the ranks of orthodoxy itself against the faith of which it has been the undoubting expression.

The Spiritual and Material Prosperity of the Baptists.

The Bantist Missionary and other soleties, whose anniversary meetings at Saraoga have attracted thither a large number of the members of that communion, are purely voluntary associations. The Bapists adhere to the congregational system in its strictness. They do not make up a church, with a central governing body, but are gathered in a collection of churches or societies, each of which is independent, and s composed only of those who have been aptized after baving given evidences of spiritual regeneration, or conversion, which are deemed satisfactory.

Thus the ordeal through which the candilate for admission into a Baptist church must pass, is peculiarly trying. Baptism in his infancy is of no avail, for infant baptism is an abomination in the eyes of Baptists. He must make his own profession of faith and convince his examiners that his conversion is genuine. No sponsor is allowed to speak for him. Having been accepted as eligible for admission, he must undergo baptism by immersion in the presence of the congregation. Accordingly, it must have been serious conviction only which filled up the Baptist membership of this country to its present number of nearly 2,000,000. These men and women must have believed firmly and earnestly to have gone through that severe ordeal. They must have been convinced that their salvation depended on their enduring it.

That belief, too, implied and depended upon unquestioning faith in the Bible. They obeyed the Scripture to the very letter, as they interpreted it, deeming that it recorded the will of Goo. Baptism by immersion involves inconveniences and sometimes hardships, but that was the way commanded by Gop, according to their understanding of Scripture, and they dared not depart from it. The Bible is their sole rule of faith and practice, though as interpreted by them it eparates them from the rest of Christendom and makes them a peculiar people.

Hence, if the doubts as to the authority of Scripture which are now entertained by many Presbyterian ministers should ever prevail among the Baptists, the whole foundation of their faith would be utterly and irremediably destroyed. When such questioning has entered into the minds of individual Baptists it has usually turned the doubters over to square agnosticism or infldelity Beginning as sticklers for the precise reading of the Bible as containing a rule from which there can be no variation without disobedience to Gop, they cannot pass on to criticism of it after the Buigos an production, they are all at sea

Accordingly, at these Saratoga meetings of the Baptists there have been no indications now so remarkable among the Presbyterians, and of which striking examples have appeared among the Episcopalians also. As soon as it enters into a Baptist he departs from the fold, or at least he does not take the trouble to journey to meetings held for the progagation of Baptist docfaith remains in him; and he is no longer interested in the subject. The report of the Treasurer of the Missionary Society that during the last year it had received nearly \$700,000, that all expenses had been paid in the absolute authority of the Bible still remains in full vitality among Baptists.

It is all the stronger evidence because the great mass of the Baptists are poor have been said of them truthfully that they were all people of humble social positions and small means. Until comparatively recent years there was almost great wealth at all. In Rhode Island and a few places outside of that State, at Alilies of social prominence; but generally much changed. The members of at least one, if not two, of the Baptist churches of wealth which is not exceeded and not equalled except in one or two of the churches of other denominations. Social ambition generated by such riches has humble Baptist associations, and fashion has gained some of its most promising recruits from that source. Mr. Joux D. ROCKEPELLER, one of the very richest men Baptists. He is as carnest in his devotion to their faith as his progenitors were. He is not merely a nominal Baptist, attending the services of his church perfunctorily and and indefatigable in its prayer meetings, its Sunday school, and in pushing forward the propagation of its doctrines. His benefactions for the advancement of Baptist education and evangelization have been magnificent. He is also one of many men of great wealth who adhere strictly and consistently to their interests.

Thus the Baptists have now rich sources of material supply to draw upon. Some of their churches are imposing in their archiguished for the sumptuousness of their attire and the elegance of the equipages in which they ride to the places of worship. They have not been making any great gain cant compared with that of any section of doubting and rejecting under the sad com- | advanced rapidly in worldly prosperity | in their own interest, directed against their

during the last generation. Taking the Baptists as a whole and in all parts of the Union, however, they are in humble circumstances socially and materially; and hence the liberality of their aggregate contributions for the extension of Baptist doctrine is convincing evidence that they are

Men and Women Criminals. "The proportion of men to women among crimiuals," declared the Rev. Dr. HAUPT in

still of earnest faith.

a sermon in St. Paul last Sunday, "is about 99 to 1." Is this true? Mathematically the percentage given by the St. Paul preacher is not accurate; prac tically, perplexing percentages apart, he

states an important and interesting fact. In England, of every 100 persons in jail the percentage is 85 men and 15 women. In Russia the percentage of men in prison is 50 and of women 10. In France the figures are 87 and 13. The same proportion has been maintained for many years in Austria. In Germany the proportion is 82 to 18. In Scotland it is 67 to 33. In Sweden it is 84 to 16. In Belgium it is 89 to 11. In Denmark, where the figures are the least favorable to women, the proportion is 75 to 25; three to one. In Italy, to the enduring credit of the women of that country, the number of male prisoners in all Italian jails and correctional institutions is 91 per cent and of women 9. But the low record in Italy and, in fact, in all other countries, is broken in the United States, where the number of

male prisoners is 92 and of women 3. The criminal laws of various countries vary considerably, and the estimate in which women are held varies, too. If the laws were uniform and the conventional regard for women universally manifested in the same way, these figures would be entirely trustworthy as a standard of comparison. As it is, about 85 per cent, of the criminals, as Dr. HAUPT describes persons in prison,

are men; 15 per cent, are women. In this city the total number of arrests in a year is about 90,000, and of these 70,000 are men and 20,000 are women. The great majority of arrests, however, are for petty and venial offences; and, moreover, about 40 per cent, of the number of those arrested are discharged. A recent report of the Board of Police Justices shows the number of persons seriously accused of felonious offences in the police courts to be 3,100 in a year: 2,806 men and 294 women. The women, in fact, number less than 10 per cent., and in the convictions secured the women are still fewer.

One peculiarity of the criminal records of the world is that in Germany, in which the percentage of the convictions of men for the crime of robbing women is 27. The figures of the French criminal courts show that crimes among married men are one-half in number those committed by the unmarried, whereas the crimes charged to married women are only one-third in number those charged to the unmarried. Eleven per cent, of the men in prison have been convicted more than ten times; of the women 34 per cent. It is easier, so these figures appear to show, to reform a man than a woman.

But all the official figures which, technically speaking, demolish the chivalrous claim of the St. Paul minister, become of very little importance when it is considered that the great majority of the offences committed by men are prompted by vice, malice, greed of gain, or bitterness, anger, or brutality, whereas the great majority of the crimes charged against women, if not directly instigated by men were committed for men. A deliberate woman criminal is a rarity. The actual number of male criminals is probably "about 99" times greater than the number of female criminals, and so Dr. HAUPT is about right.

City Finances and the Cost of Reform.

The tax assessment books for 1895 were dised on Friday, the last day of May, The Comptroller, in compliance with the provisions of section 214 of the Consolidation act of 1882, has certified to the Board of Aldermen that the aggregate amount provided for to meet the city's expenses in 1895 is \$20,-978,960,04, less \$2,500,000 of city revenue applicable to the reduction of taxation. In other words, this is the city's expense account for 1895, the first year of the administration of Mayor WILLIAM L. STRONG:

..\$37,476,960 04 Last year, 1894, under the administration of THOMAS F. GILBOY, this was the record of city expenditures and receipts:

The increase of city expenses during the first year of the term of WILLIAM L. STRONG is, therefore, \$2,412,702,35, on the average \$1.25 for every inhabitant, man, woman, and child, living within the city of New York. It is otherwise an increase of \$9 for every citizen who voted at last year's election and \$16 for every voter who cast his ballot for W. L. Schong on Nov. 6, 1894.

Last year the city tax rate was 1.79. This year, following the pernicious precedent recently established for 1896 by the Republican Legislature in Albany, the local tax rate will be still higher, probably \$2. These are the items which will account chiefly for the increase:

of the bill to add to the pay of the doormen of the Police Department, who receive \$1,000 a year, and the rule of retrenchment for once showed up in the nouthwesterly corner room, to the left hand on entering, of the City Hall, where the Mayor's office is located, and where ten is dispensed between the hours of O A. M. and 4 P. M., provided the flag is flying from the masthead. When the flag is furled there is no tea.

tentious spinsters of Danbury who won't marry any drinking woose and the presumptuous bachelors of the place who cut their acquaintance and refuse to dance with them. The contention is dangerous to the community, but the law cannot interefere between the parties to it. Perhaps we can make a suggestion to the spinsters that will scare them, or lead them to give up their pledge. We suggest that the pledge which they have been induced to take may be but a part of a conspiracy got up by the young women of the next town to corner the Danbury marriage market. So long as the girls of Danbury won't speak to the men on the black list, there must be a first-rate chance for the girls of Norwalk or New Haven to capture these mhappy men. The girls of most of the places Housatonic and thereabout are the cutest of Yankes girls, and it would be just like them to get up a marriage trust or syndicate

rivals at Danbury, which is one of the best marriage markets in the Nutmeg State. If the Danbury girls can't see that there may be some thing in the suggestion here made, they will deserve to suffer from the Norwalk corner, a conspiracy too dangerous to be disregarded.

Why has Dr. HOERER not been called upon to preside officially at the disbanding of the Committee of 70, and why has Corporal DAMSES not been requested, in English or German, German preferred, to realize upon its outstanding effects? Both of these gentlemen were elected upon the Committee of 70 ticket last year, and perhaps it is due to a realization of the fact that they were, that the committee proposes to disband.

From Bulletin 92 of the Cornell Univer sity Agricultural Experiment Station we learn conclusively that feeding fat to cows does not make more or fatter milk. Various sporadic experiments made before this have pointed to the other view, but apparently we must accept this last test as final. We cannot make an unusual amount or quality of milk out of fat, even with the help of the cow, any more than we can make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. Such sort of alchemy is as far beyond our power as the mythical transmutation for gold. The noble cow and not the folder remains the decisive factor in the milk supply. This is as it should be. The University Agricultural Experiment Station of Cornell agrees with that listinguished naturalist, WILLIAM the Great, that Nature is above art.

The French national festival of July 1s falls this year on Sunday. It will be celebrated on that day in France, but in this city our Franco-American compatriots will celebrate ! on Monday, the day following.

IS THE STATE CARE ACT DEAD

An Interesting Opinion That It Is Not.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: A ques of peculiar interest to the people of New York city has arisen under the provisions of the new Constitution in relation to the State care of the insane. A few years ago a law was enacted taking the insane of the Sinte out of the care of the counties and placing them in the immediate care of the State. The county of New York was excepted from the operations of this law, and in he mean time the Constitutional Convention was held, and among the amendments proposed and adopted was one which provided that special city laws should be submitted to the Mayors of the cities interested, and, in the event of a failure on the part of the Mayor to approve of the provisions of the act, it might be reconcited by the Legislature inspite of such failure or disapproval of the Mayor. No provision, however, was made for dealing with such measures after the adjournment of the Legislature, leaving it in the hands of the Mayors of the cities affected to determine the fate of laws. At the last session of the Legislatre a bill

was enacted, bringing within the immediate care of the State the inmates of insane asylums in percentage of female convicts is 18, the the city of New York, and this bill was sent to the State is forced to follow the people, whom signature, give effect to this law, and while it is reported that Joseph H. Chonto, and other emi-nent lawyers have advised the Governor that the

signature, give effect to this law, and while it is reported that Joseph H. Choate and other eminent lawyers have adviced the Governor that the bill is dead, not having received the approval of the Mayor, there is room for much doubt as to the value of this advice. The bill is not a proposed call city law, within the meaning or the letter of the Constitution, but a general statute dealing entirely with a question which distinctively belongs to the State as a whole, and the Mayor of New York has no more to do with it than the Mayor of Albany or any other city in the state. In fact, the measure does not deal in with the city of New York at all, but with the county of New York, as a part of the State. The practice had been to delegate the care of insane and indigen; persons to the care of the county of New York, which has a distinct political existence independently of the city, was excepted from the operations of the line, and the act of the last session wassimply supplementary to the general law of the State bringing the county of New York which its provisions.

No one questions the power or the duty of the State to take care of its insane; that is a duty not generally delegated to municipalities, and it is not a municipal function as understood within the State of New York. It being conceded that the Legi-lature, with the approval of the Governor, has the right to enact laws for the care and maintenance of the insane of the State, can there be any question that it has the right to enact a law which brings the county of New York within the scope of that law without the approval of the Mayor of the city of New York. The contention will not stand the test of reason. Supposing, for instance, that the Legislature should enact a law abolishing the office of Coroner in the county of New York. Hoes any one suppose that it would be necessary to have the approval of the Mayor of the city of New York within the scope of that law without the approval of the Mayor of the city of New York. We are also an appropriation of the fusial to act on the part of Mayor Strong one any bearing upon the bill. The Governor may sign it and it will become of full for e and effect; there can be no reasonable doubt about that in the mind of any man who is familiar with the facts.

BEN S. DEAN. JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 30,

MR. ROOSEVELT FOR PRESIDENT.

the Country If Old Enough to Run, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: We

omen are not yet permitted to vote in the State of New York, but that is no reason why nen should scorn our political suggestions. In view of the nice little Republican war about Presidential candidates, what is the matter with the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt? I have iot seen his name mentioned. If Mr. Roosevelt is old enough, and gets the nomination will sweep the country. Mr. Roosevelt stands for uprightness in pub

life, minus the humbug which characterizes. many of the would-be reformers. Besides be-ing above regrowth, he is very clever. He writes well, speaks well, has had some experience in official life, goes in for all manify sports, comes of a good family, in a word, represents to his public and private life what I loop will same that be the accepted standard of an American gentleman. hally, I object to the candidates now in

field for these reasons; Gen. Harrison, had one term and that should suffice; Morton is too lol; the Han, Mr. McKintey is view is too great a joker to ever be seriously sidered; Mr. Reed is too arbitrary, and a, too, he halls from Maine; Mr. Platt is smart. of these objections can be applied to essevelt. It's high time for one of the

chiefly for the increase:

Mr. Roosevell. It's high time for one of the great parties to nominate a young mea's candidate, and a young women's the States where they allow us to vote, We have had our share of softer he from Street Cleaning Department.

It is no more than fair to add that some of these items antedate the inauguration of Mayor STRONG. For the increased pay of police and firemen he is directly responsible. Recently Mayor STRONG disapproved.

BROOKLYN. DECORATION DAY, 1893.

Mgr. Toner Is Not Chaptain-General. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Last Sunday you spoke of Mgr. Toner as Missionary to the floman Catholic sailors on the American war ships in the Mediterranean. To-day in a despatch from Marietta, Pa., he is described as "Chaplain-Genoral to the American Wor Ships." He calls himself so, too, in his appeal, of which I have a copy. What is Mgr. Toner's rank in our mays? Yours truly.

M. L. B.

Mgr. Toner has no official connection with our pavy. He is simply what we described him missionary" to those American sailors who are Roman Catholics. He is not Chapiain-General; in fact, he is not even a chaplain in the navy. We have no Chaplain-General in the navy or the army.

Save the City from Soft Coal Smoke. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE As an ad-

drer of THE SUN's energetic pluck and urban ide, may I venture to ask your effective aid n behalf of clear, pure air, free from the absorption of desolation," soft coal smoke? is fearless use by large corporations is certainly

For instance, the gas communics at East For instance, the gas communics at East Twenty-second street and at West Twenty-first street beich their dirty foulness forth by day and by night. Are they berond the reach of law, or have we note to keep us from such con-ditions as obtain in Pittsburgh, Checimati, Chi-cago, and St. Louis?

ASTI-SOFF COAL

Every Man His Own Prison Reformer. From the Chicago Daily Tribuna The jail is a fithy and unwholesome place. He hone is and truthful, young man, and keep out of it. THE BIMETALLIC DREAM.

Remarks On the Subject by the Hon, Posey

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT : As I have given much more study to the silver question than Senator Hill and the Hon. William C. Whitney, I ask space to point out their error in supposing an international agreement for free coinage, at a common ratio for the Western nations, a practicable thing.

A ratio in the coinage of a country is called

the mint ratio; this mint ratio is supposed to be the expression of the market ratio, ascertained by the average of price of bullion over a long period. So, when people assume a ratio, at the start, assume it arbitrarily, they simply get their part before their horse, An international greement to adopt free coloage on an arbitrary ratio is as impracticable as an international greement for everybody in the world to cry "boo" at once, " in order that it might be heard on the moon," as is set forth in the child's story book. I think, however, that Senator Hill and Mr. Whitney conscientiously believe it possible to bring on international free coinage.

Now, one difficulty with which these men have not reckoned is that the nations in the case cannot deal for individuals, but as many individual wills, interests, fears, hopes, and suspicions will bear on the question as there are individual wills and circumstances to influnce them. Gresham's law is as well established as Newton's, and men will, each for himself, push off the overrated metal under all circumstances, even as men, under our legalender paper system, pushed off their torn and dirty money and held to the newer, or as they ow push out the plugged and abraded coin and hold back the sound coin.

We see this principle at work in the countries omprising the Latin Union, and the individals, viewing the case from the individual's inerest and acting on it, in spite of the interna ional agreement.

This state of affairs would not be changed by ridening the circle to include all the nations whose people "wear breeks on their hinder ends and ha' purses in their pouches," as Baille Jarvie expressed it. For an onneo of silver in any shape is but an ounce of eliver, notwithstanding the asseverations that delegates may make that it is something else, provided we will but think so or will call it by another name. The fact is that these solemn sayings of conventions defeat their own aim: they are the formal record and declaration of the nation's distrust. Sixteen ounces of silver are not everywhere

and always equal; hence it becomes necessary to declare that sixteen ounces of silver are equal to one ounce of gold.

Do these gentlemen know that this policy was tried and failed nearly two hundred years before the Latin Union was thought of? In 1675 an English writer said of contracting with foreign Ambassadors to keep to a certain standard in their moneys: "No more specious remedy than this has been offered, nor frequent in mention. He shows the projudice each country would suffer, and says: "But when people by custom and by general use have raised the money beforehand beyond the public declaration, and in this case they do not master, to what end is it to contract with those nations for that which it is not in their power to observe?"

Even the Czar of Russia has failed in other times to make his subjects take metals at more than their value; for his dominion stops at his shores, and as gold, as Horace says, is powerful than the stroke of thunder," it defies any human will.

Turning to the tables printed by the Royal Statistical Society, showing the mutation of the metals from the time of the Conqueror, we see that the relation of gold to silver, like man himself, "Never continueth in one stay," but varies from 12 54-100 to 1 in the time of Edward I, to 10 is to 1 within a century; and on to 7 to 1 in the time of Henry VIII., and 5 to 1 in the same reign, and, again, up to 11 to 1 in Elizabeth's time. What power shall stay these moods, or guide Arcturus and bind the influences of the Pleiades?

I take it that no man whose reasoning powers have been trained so far as the fundamental rules of arithmetic, will disinterestedly contend for the possibility of two standards as the same basis of reference. If so, let him buy horses, say, of 14 hands standard height. Then let him say, "I will also use 12 hands as a standard." He will soon find that he has horses of less than his original standard, and that he has departed from it. So if he shall use a standard pound of 12 ounces, and another of siz, in buying gold or sliver. The double-standard folk talk of doing a thing logically and inherently impossible nilke to gods and men, when they talk of a double standard, double unit, a two that is one. and the same each part in each and to each. Aristotic says, "It is necessary that all things should be measured by some one thing."

Locke, who favored a single standard of silve still admitted the futility of trying to make a ratio between silver and gold outside the natural; "there being," he says, "no two things in nature whose proportion and use does not vary, it is impossible to set a standing regular price between them." And again: "Two metals cannot be the measure of commerce both in one country." I will not venture here to quote other master minds on this point, but must content myself with the well-known apothegm of the arithmetic; " a unit is one."

At best, any negotiations to overrate one or the other metal would fail of useful purpose if they did not include India and China.

The nature and habits of the Asiatics are such that if the Western nations should solemnly declare that they would agree to underrate gold it would with certainty fly away to " the Wide 'respect and the Asiatic fen." I think that Prof. Leone Levi of the University

of London demonstrated this many years ago. So these gentlemen, who think international blinetallism new, because it is new to them, will find, as they go deeper into the case, that "the longer a man lives the more he finds, by gracious, out." They will find that the question must be considered with reference to the "Asiatic fen." Even then they will likely fine themselves in the situation of those who, in the great international agreement to cry kept quiet, thinking that in the great noise their voices would not be missed. But everybody, it chanced, had thought the same way. So, nobody "hallowed," the grave chronicler tells us, 'save a deaf man in the island of Borneo.' And so the deaf man of Borneo begot the wild man of Borneo, and the wild man of Borneo begot the original free-colnage-by-international agreement man. Poser S. Wilson. NEW YORK, May 31.

Ministers Recommended for Hall Umpires To the Editor of the Box-Sir: Recognizing you as an honest promoter of gentlemanly sport, I suggest the following: A ball team from Milford played here

the following: A hall team from Mifford played here yesterlay against a New Haven nine, and the visitors brought a minister. Rev. Kidd, who, by the way, is quite an utilitie and a believer in manual exercises, its implies the game.

Although the decisions were fair to toth nines, with the exception of the eighth, when a fair hall ty the New Haven olde was declared a foul, and almost cost the game, the disgust among the players was plainly seen, yet they would not disc to represent the reverent gentleman with language usually exercised. ereni gentleman with language usually exercised those cases, and they gracefully abided by his deusion.

Why not install such titled umpires in the National engue?

A BUS READER. NEW HAVEN, May 31.

Awful Realism. From the Chicago Record.

The Painter—I've got a commission to paint a pleture, entitled "The Madman's Nightmare." Where in thunder shall I find a subject? His Friend—Why don't you make a picture of some of those bicycle bloomers?

Mr. Janvier's pen and Mr. Loeb's pencil, more than the inicinale importance of the subject (though that is not inconsiderable), make the account of "The Conside Française at Orange" the most inter-esting article in the Century Augurns for June. The occasion described was unique, and it has been preserved fittingly. in the same number Mr. Howelfabetins atory. "Tribulations of a Cheerful Giver."

Mr. Crawford and Mirs Magruder continue their novets, and Frof. Mounts his history; the Public Library in Boston is described in its artistic aspects by Mrs. Van Remescher, and in its workings by Mr. Lindaay South, better contributions by writers familiar to readers of the Century hit the number and make interesting and readable

When the liver fails to act, and you are billious and out of sorts, use Pr. P. Jayne's issuative Pills to bring about a healthy action of the liver and remove all distressing symptoms.—data.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

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Memorial Day this year broke its own record for heat, patriotism, hilarious mourning, and general merrymaking. The boys and girls gambolled merrily in Central Park. May partice passed along the shaded walks and great throngs of human beings did honor to departed heroes at Gen, Grant's tomb, at Trinity Cometery, and at other burying places, along the banks of the great river where the dead so calmly sleep, heedless of the muffled drams and olemn dirges, which mingle oddly enough with the shouts of joy and exultation going up from neighboring ball and cricket fields. It is a curious holiday, and one unknown in any country but our own; but coming as it does at the very climax of the spring and the dayate of summer, it affords endless enjoyment to every class quite apart from the sentiment which inspired its creation.

Late in the afternoon cocling breezes sprang ap and the Park driveways were more crawded than they have been this year. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was alone in her handsome viet of a Mrs. Roche looked lovely in her father's land augowned for hot weather, which is always her most becoming wear; Mr. W. C. Whitney was driving his sister, Mrs. Barney; Mrs. Prederick Kernochan was in a victoria with her mother, Mrs. Whitney: two four-in-hamls went dashin. up, one driven by Mr. Bronson with a party of young girls on top, and there were many others in landaus, victorias, and dog carts, who were taking their last airing in the Park before starting for summer quarters.

It is never hot on the south shore of Long Island, and perhaps those who most caleyed the memorial holiday were the pole placers and their friends, who, after rattling good luncheous at Mrs. Hitchcock's, Mrs. Ladenburg's, and other stately and hospitable mansions, assem-bled on Hempstead plains when the sun was fardown on his way to the antipodes for the most exciting games of polo ever played by Meadowbrooks and West Chesters. The Meadowbrooks had the best of it-they generally do but the play was close and the lucky team won only by a quarter of a goal. Messrs, Albert Stevens, August Belmont, and Sir Edward Kenyon Stone played wonderfully well and made back strokes hat took away the breath of the spectators, The grounds were crowded with vehicles. Mrs. J. E. Hadden and Miss Bird drove four-in-hands and the men were nowhere in their own carringes, as almost every woman occupied the box scat and handled the reins.

Away to the west, on our two big rivers, and among the Jersey mountains, golfers had it all their own way, and some capital matches were daged at the Morristown Club by Mr. Henry Phipps and Mr. Shippen, when the former wen Mrs. H. McK. Twombly's silver cup. There was golf also at the St. Andrew's links golf everywhere, in fact, where there was a course at hand, and college boys ran riot over lacrosse, cricket, and football, while even tame and steady tennis had its votaries, and tournaments were held at the Essex and other clubs, with singles and doubles lost and won. There were horse races at Gravesend and yacht races in the pay and on the Sound, where the Atlantic-Seawanhaka, Huguenot, Corinthian, and other clubs ran up their flags for the first time, and dotted the blue waters with their plistening sails. Take it for all in all, the 30th of May this year was quite a famous holiday, having the charm of good sport and early summer without the noisy and explosive element which makes the glorious Fourth an unmitigated trial.

Yesterday brought the first of the June weddings, which was an extremely pretty affair. Clifton Berley, Sir Roderick Cameron's place, has the richness of verdure that belongs to Staten Island soil, combined with an ocean view reaching far beyond the Narrows, and as yesterday every flower was in bloom, every walk trimmed and graded, no gentleman's place in England was ever more attractive. The marriage ceremony in the village church was quite rural in its character, and the bride looked both distinguished and picturesque in her gown of richest white satin, with a spray of orange blossoms across the skirt and a profusion of lace. tulte, and chiffon, forming the front of the corsage. She wore an enveloping talle vell, which covered her face and was held in place by coronet of orange blossoms. Her only jewels were several strings of Oriental pearls, a legacy from an elder sister, who died several years are,

The presents were exhibited, and, although possibly not as numerous and costly as Miss Adèle Sicane's, there were many that were valu able intrinsically and also as tokens of friendship and good will from friends across the rea. Lady Terence Blackwood, formerly Miss Flora Davis, sent a diamond sunburst almost as dazzling as Mrs Bradley Martin's, Prince Dhulcen Single, who is said to keep a casket of jewels always in reserve for emergency cases, such as weddings and christenings, presented a bracelet of sapphires and diamonds, and Lord Ava's gift was an antique silver box. Mrs. Havemeyer's thre huge platters in solid silver were fit for a royal banquet, and Mrs. Cornellus Vanderbilt's silver bowl was equally large and imposing. bridegroom's mother sent a superb service of old Baltimore silver, richly carved and embossed and Miss Mand Wetmore's pearl and diamond pracelet was extremely rich and tasteful. The Electra, with Commodore Gerry and a party on board, steamed down the bay at an early hour and anchored off Sir Roderick's place, and, when the time for leavetaking came, the young couple sailed away in a friend's yacht, amid the cheers of their friends and the waving of much white cambric, bound no one knew whither.

The engagement of Miss Bessle Barnewell and Mr. Frederick Coats, which has been re cently announced, seems to give unqualified pleasure to the friends of both parties, and calls forth even a smile of satisfaction from these who have no personal acquaintance with the young lady, but who being familiar with her life's history, and the brave fight she has made against the blows of adverse fortune, rejoics that at last, through the love of a good man. peace, rest, and plenty are to come into her life. The engagement is also announced of Miss Suzette Crowninshield, daughter of Mr. Frederic Crowninshield, to Mr. Carl August de Garsdorf, a nephew of Mr. Joseph Cheate.
The engagement of Miss Azuba Barney to Mr. Reginald H. Jaffray, brother of Mrs. Hollis

Whitney, and her cousin, Miss Helen Barney, has been travelling with him in Europe The engagement is also announced of Mr. J. Wadsworth Ritchie to Miss Emily Tocker, daughter of Mr. G. M. Tooker of Newport, and sister of Mrs. J. Whitney Warren. The wedding will take place at Newport some time dur-

ing the present summer.

Hunnewell of Boston, was announced on the day

of Mr. and Miss Whitney's return from abroad.

Miss Barney is a relative by marriage of Mr.

The torrid heat of the last few days has driven many people from town, and Newport is filling up very fast. Those whose cottages are not yet mounted are stopping at hotels and ledging houses and picnicking at the Casino and that club. Warm weather always creates a longing for sea baths, and the example set by Newpork last summer of private arrangements at Balley's Beach for those who do not care to exhibit the me selves in sait water for the benefit of strangers is to be followed this year at Seabright and set eral other seaside places. Mr. Sherry, who had proved himself to be a Napoleon of caterers, and now proposes to show all that he can do for the comfort and convenience of Narragansett visitors in connection with swimming and hirycling, is building a pavilion at the Pier where bathers can pass to and from their bath houses without pushing their way through a crowd or being exposed to the rude gaze of a crowd of speciators. A bicycle hall nearly 100 feet square, Turkish baths, a swimming pools and other luxuries are to be found sim-

Among the new steam yachts that will ride 45 anchor in Newport's harbor this aummer will is the Zara, which has been recently purchased in Scotland by Mr. F. S. G. d'Hauteville, who had been an absentse for several years, and proposes this summer to occupy his cottage there. The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Onden ticelet, whose picturesque villa will probably be opened at about the same time as the new Breakers, will be the signal for a good deal of activity in social although still very young, may possibly be introduced this summer, is said to be a handsome and attractive girl, with a fine musical taste, and an accomplished planish